McGill Daily

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ICE OBSTRUCTIONS TO BE REMOVED SCIENTIFICALLY

Prof. Barnes and Lieut. Daw, of McGill, Plan to Have Corps of Canadian Field Engineers Clear Eastern Township Rivers of Ice.

The interest that Profesor Barnes has in ice problems in Quebec Province has led him to investigate the conditions producing the annual floods at Sherbrooke, Que. He is assisted in this by Lieut. Daw, who is taking a post-graduate course at McGill in the bacteriological department under Dr. Starkey. Lieut. Daw is soon to give a lecture before the C.O.T.C.

One of the most vexed questions that it confronts many Canadian cities is the inconvenience and damage caused by the spring floods. The chief cause of the flooding at Sherbrooke is the anchor ice causing the pack ice to form, thereby holding back the water.

At the request of many officers commanding military units at Sherbrooke, Lieut. Daw placed the matter before his commanding officer, Lt.-Col. Harrison, of Montreal, commanding the Fourth Division Canadian Engineers, and received his instructions to unofficially proceed in the formation of a field corps of Canadian Engineers. Forty-two officers and men are required for this unit, and Lt. Daw has enrolled sixty men; the matter has gone through the authorized channels and has been placed before Col. Sam Hughes and Colonel Denison by Colonel Harrison. Lieut. Daw has been informed that the authorization is expected to be in orders in about two months' time.

The value of these engineers to Sherbrooke will be incalculable, as Lieut. Daw has received authority to utilize their services in carrying out the scheme he has conceived for relieving the city from its annual floods. The scheme is that at a crucial moment when the anchor ice is about to accumulate the pack this troop will be summoned by alarm bombs from the Armory to assemble post haste and proceed by motor car or horse to the scene of danger, either night or day. Arriving at the anchor ice field they will drill the ice in a scientific manner, place gun cotton primers in the holes, attach electrical connection carrying leads to a safe point of observation, and after receiving the trumpet calls from up and down the river on both sides to the effect that the inhabitants within range of the explosion are clear from the seat of danger and have opened their windows to avoid the dynamic and static shocks of the explosion, the mine will be fired. This scheme has been thoroughly discussed by Prof. Barnes, of McGill University, who is undoubtedly the greatest authority

(Continued on page 2)

PROGRAMME OF EUGENICS

Many Hear Dr. Yerkes' Talk.

THREE AIMS

Research, Education and Good Laws on Marriage Are Necessary.

The most successful and most largely attended meeting in the history of the Philosophical Society of McGill took place on Saturday evening at Strathcona Hall. Professor R. M. Yerkes has a name of national significance in the realm of applied psychology, and more particularly in that branch of it known as Eugenics.

Students of McGill and the public of Montreal showed their appreciation of the work of Professor Yerkes by crowding Strathcona Hall to hear him speak and by paying the most concentrated attention to his words. Pencils and notebooks were everywhere in evidence, and it was clear that the audience realized that it was listening to an authority whose statements were decisive. A large contingent from the R.V.C. added a touch of gayety to the sombre garb of the philosophers.

Mr. H. P. Hovey, B.A., president of the Society, introduced the speaker briefly, and spoke of how the Society had enlarged its scope, so as to obtain the most prominent speakers on philosophic and scientific subjects, and had arranged to hold numerous meetings opened to students generally.

Professor Yerkes entered immediately into his subject. First he touched in a most interesting manner on the history of the subject, referring to Eugenics as distinctly our subject—a British subject—for the movement was initiated by Sir Francis Galton.

Galton was a prophet who saw his own ideals realized, said Dr. Yerkes, for in every progressive nation the movement was widespread.

MENTAL DISEASES.

Mental diseases, such as poverty, crime and vice, the noted psychologist insisted upon as hereditary. He touched on syphilis as the most important cause of mental disease, while alcoholism and the use of drugs are also enormous influences.

Restrictive measures are being taken to diminish the number of undesirable individuals in society. As to desexualization, Dr. Yerkes questioned the right of society to inflict it. Segregation has been practiced, but has been found not entirely practicable. The regulation of marriage was part of the constitution of many states on the other side of the line, but the laws were often found ineffective because the people did not believe in their observance.

So Dr. Yerkes fell back on education as the most influential method of enforcing the proper regulation of marriage. He laid emphasis on the constructive work of research in the laboratories and the settlements, of education in the churches and the schools and newspapers, and finally the necessary preventive laws. In conclusion, he stated that the achievements of the Eugenists were numerous, and he himself, as a Eugenist, was optimistic.

At the request of the president Professor Caldwell addressed the meeting after Professor Yerkes had concluded. He mentioned that his opinions had been modified by listening to the comprehensive treatment of the subject by the lecturer, though he emphasized caution. It was his opinion that although the subject was one of great importance, it rested on too broad a basis to be completely unified. In conclusion, he characterized the address as "eminently instructive and a masterpiece."

Miss Dorrick, professor of botany, expressed her delight with the treatment of the subject, mentioning that the lecturer's point of view was largely identical with her own. Her remarks were replete with anecdotes illustrative of the horror of the general public and of even some professional men in regard to matters of sex.

Mr. Booth spoke from a student's view-point, modestly classing himself among the "hoi-polloi," and expressing his thirst for knowledge instead of mere opinions.

A vote of thanks was moved and heartily endorsed, and the meeting broke up.

DISQUALIFIED.

For failing to attend the requisite one-eighth percentage of their lectures in some of the courses, a number of McGill students have been notified that they are disqualified to continue them. Cards announcing the number of absences without excuse have been sent to them. It seems that in come of these courses, missing five lectures means they have reached their maximum of possible inattendance. Students in all faculties are affected.

SCHEDULE FOR HOCKEY GAMES

The First Game in Series Will Be Played Here Against Queen's on Jan. 16.

Kingston, Nov. 29.—The schedule was drawn up at a meeting held this afternoon in the gymnasium at Queen's University of the executive of the Intercollegiate Hockey Union. The schedule:

—Senior—

Jan. 16—Queens at McGill.
Jan. 23—McGill at Toronto.
Jan. 30—Toronto at Queens.
Feb. 6—Queens at Toronto.
Feb. 13—Toronto at McGill.
Feb. 20—McGill at Queens.

—Intermediate—

Group A—McGill II.

Group B—R.M.C., Queens II.; winner declared by Jan. 23.

Group C—Toronto II., McMaster and Trinity; declared by Feb. 6.

Group D—Winner of A and B to play home and home games, Feb. 6. If A wins out sudden death game to be played with C at Kingston. If B wins out home and home games to be played with C.

—Junior—

Group A—O.A.C., Guelph; T.C.S., Port Hope; Toronto III.; McMaster and University Schools.

Group B—R.M.C. II., K.C.I., Queens III., and Regiopolis.

Winner of both groups to be declared by Feb. 13, and to play home and home games, the first to be played in Toronto.

Convenors of junior series—Group A, manager of McMaster II. Group B, manager of Queens III.

LACK OF INTEREST IN ORCHESTRA PRACTICE

Those There Played Well.—Sunday Concert on Dec. 14th.

Since only half the members turned out yesterday morning to the orchestra practice, it could hardly be called successful. Those that were there played excellently but playing was one-sided owing to the fact that there were no clarinets and but one second violin. Under the circumstances the leader and manager have seen fit to postpone the Sunday concert until December fourteenth.

Further practices will be held on Thursday evening and next Sunday morning. The leader states that unless some of the new men turn up to practices they will have to be dropped as the concert cannot possibly be a success unless those who are to play have had sufficient practice.

HANDICAPS WILL BE POSTED TO-MORROW

All Entry Fees Must Be Paid By To-Night.

The entry list for the annual pool tournament to be held in the Union shortly is now complete and everything points to a very successful contest. The handicaps of the different players will be posted on Tuesday at the entrance to the Billiard Room of the Union and will also appear in this paper. All the entry fees have not been paid yet, and the committee in charge wish it understood that all fees are to be paid to Skeezucks before this evening and hope that all competitors who have not as yet done so will do so at once.

M. Dorizas, a sophomore at the University of Pennsylvania, has recently broken all college strength test records with a total of 1,774 points—beating the highest previous record by 500 points. He is a Greek athlete and is probably the strongest that ever came to America. He is also a strong wrestler, and should give a good account of himself in this, as well as other fields of athletics, during his college course.

THE CALL OF THE FAR EAST

Stirring Appeal at Big Meeting.

STORY OF REE

Sherwood Eddy Speaks to Large Audience at Strathcona Hall.

Yesterday afternoon over two hundred students listened to a masterful and inspiring address by G. Sherwood Eddy, secretary of the Y.M.C.A., for Asia. Strathcona Hall was well filled by undergraduates from the various faculties and co-eds from the Royal Victoria College.

Mr. Eddy was introduced by Mr Common. He spoke from the text, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it is a power of God unto salvation for everyone that believeth."

It was this note that Mr. Eddy sounded throughout the address. He told of conditions in Asia where he has been working for the past sixteen years.

The situation in India is unparalleled in the history of that great country. One of Mr. Eddy's fellow-workers was last year created the first native bishop in India. This would have been thought impossible even ten years ago. Thousands of students and tens of thousands among the lower classes are evincing an irresistible desire to learn more of the Christian faith, and in spite of caste and all the binding social traditions, many have accepted Christ as their Saviour although they know that this means complete social ostracism.

Mr. Eddy had with him a little worn Bible with a particularly interesting history. Years ago a little boy named Ree was a pupil in one of the mission schools of Korea. As he grew up he was not apparently touched by Christianity, but he heard the word "Liberty," a new idea in his country of those days. So as a young man Ree started a movement for the regeneration of Korea, and gathered about him a few kindred spirits.

IN GAOL.

For a while all went well, but just when it seemed as though their plans were to succeed, the despotic old Emperor turned on them and the whole band were thrown into prison.

No description of any Western gaol or even dreams of imagination could portray the horrors of that Korean house of misery. Lying there with feet and hands in the stocks, covered with crawling vermin and bathed in filthy mud, Ree began to wonder what was to become of his beloved Korea. Then somehow the mission school of his boyhood seemed to rise before him and he could hear again the missionaries telling of their God and the redeeming power of Jesus Christ. The image haunted him.

One by one that little band of stalwarts were led out to execution. Ree heard that his own death warrant had been signed. Thinking ever of his country first, he raised his eyes and offered his first prayer. "Oh, God," he cried, "save my country! save my soul!" It seemed as if a new light had broken in upon him. Hope filled his breast where an hour before all had been despair. He managed to get a request for a Korean Bible to his father. It was smuggled in and while a fellow-prisoner held the book before his eyes, Ree drank in the words of Christ. He read and re-read the precious pages. As if by miracle his execution was stayed. Before long the young man had started a little Bible class among the prisoners.

Inside of a year everyone of that little group of patriots had become a Christian, and the last one to be converted was the gaoler himself. For seven long years Ree lay in that filthy prison until at last came an opportunity for escape, and he with his few remaining comrades fled to America. Ree entered Harvard, where he obtained his A.M., and later won his Ph.D. at Princeton. Meanwhile, the fire he had lighted in Korea had spread and the old regime gave place to a new one of fredom. Dr. Ree returned a few years ago as national student secretary of the Young Men's Christion Association. With headquarters in the wonderful Seoul Association, his influence has spread up and down the country, until now Korea is the most nearly Christianized of any Eastern land.

Mr. Eddy then went on to speak of the great student meetings he and Dr. Mott held last winter throughout the East. Especially in China was the interest keen. Time after time thousands had to be turned away when the largest halls in the cities could not accommodate the crowds. Before they left China there had been more conversions in the student classes as a result of their meetings than in the first hundred years of missionary work in China.

This simply shows the readiness of the Chinese student to accept the faith which has been the basis of Western civilization. And with this eagerness of the Eastern student comes a responsibility to every one of us. Are we going to be ashamed of the gospel which meant so much to our fathers and which is meaning so much to the nations being born to-day?

With clinching earnestness, Mr. Eddy drove home a personal message to every man present. "Are you," he said, "going to make money or power or honor the aim of your life, or is it to be service?"

He told of how John R. Mott had come as an agnostic to "heathen Cornell," and attracted by men in the college association, had been led to dedicate his life to Jesus Christ. And his influence has gone on from college to college and from nation to nation until now it circles the globe as a great power in drawing men to Jesus Christ. What would have been the result had not those students back there at Cornell been willing to make friends with this stranger lad and made him feel the reality of the service of Christ? And so every man at McGill has the power, if he will only made use of it to make his life count in the world, and to make his ambition be an ambition to serve wherever and however God may direct.

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SCIENCE UNDERGRADS WILL HOLD IMPORTANT ELECTIONS

Fate of Science Dinner to Be Det ermined.—Members of Council to Be Chosen.

The Science elections will take place on Wednesday at the Engineering Building. At these elections there will be chosen a Science representative to the Students' Council to take the place of K. E. Keeping, who retires at Christmas. A secretary for the Undergraduate Society will also be elected to replace Chas. Gibbs, who has had to leave college on account of sickness.

R. W. Hovey, L. F. Fyles and C. W. Horsey have been nominated for the office in the Students' Council. Hovey is a well-known track man, having captained this year's track team. Fyles has been connected with the Railroad Club for several years and during that time has held several important offices in that Club. Horsey is in a way a newcomer to McGill, having come to the University last year from the R.M.C. He, however, is very well known around the college and has been one of the leading lights in the Science Undergraduates since coming to McGill.

E. C. Little and H. Johnson have been nominated for the office of secretary of the Undergraduate Society. Both of these gentlemen are well known and either should prove a capable officer.

Besides the election of these officers the much discussed question of the advisability of having a Science dinner will be voted upon. This will be done to ascertain the attitude of the student body in regard to the matter and every student is especially asked to register his vote in all three cases.

On Wednesday evening in the Chemistry Building the Science Undergraduate Society will be addressed by Prof. Gillespie, of Toronto University. The subject of Prof. Gillespie's address will be "European Methods of Sludge Disposal." This address will be illustrated by lantern slides and will be well worth attending. All Science men are urged to avail themselves of the opportunity and attend this meeting.

SATURDAY'S SCORING.

DOMINION FINAL

Hamilton Tigers, 44; Parkdale, 2.

INTERMEDIATE FINAL.

Hamilton East End Y.M.C.A., 15; Ottawa, 4.

AMERICAN GAMES

Army, 22; Navy, 9.
Lafayette, 22; Masten Park, 53 (exhibition at Toronto).

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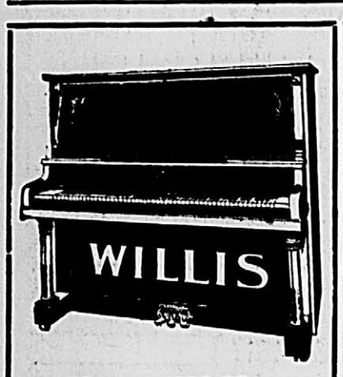

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ICE OBSTRUCTIONS TO BE REMOVED SCIENTIFICALLY

(Continued from page 1)

in the world on ice problems, and he has enthusiastically supported the proposals as they will solve the difficulties he is encountering in carrying out under martial control any scientific scheme for removing ice obstructions.

Prof. Barnes proposes to recommend the Government to form an Ice Commission, consisting of scientific military men, as well as having on that body representatives of the lumber and civic interests.

A strong request has been made by the town of Richmond to Lt. Daw to organize on similar lines for their benefit, and on Wednesday evening next a public meeting will be held in the Richmond Town Hall at 7.30, when Lieut. Daw and Prof. Barnes will be accompanied by Mr. F. N. McCrea, M. P., Major Thomas, Major Williams, Major Farwell, Major Irwin and others, and a full scheme will be laid before the citizens for their consideration.

Lieut. Daw has received letters from the Minister of the Interior who informs him that he is so interested in the matter that he has laid the scheme before the Ministers of Public Works and Militia.

Prof. Barnes, for his part, is making a personal call on the Minister of Public Works to urge the granting of a subsidy towards the great expenses that will be incurred for sufficiency of explosives, etc.

Beautiful niece of President Wilson now on the stage. She will appear at the Princess Theatre week of December 8 in Richard Walton Tully's play, "Omar, the Tentmaker."

THE "ARMY MULE" SHOWS NO RESPECT FOR THE "NAVY GOAT"

McReavey Gets Away for Big Gains.—Great Crowd Sees Game at Polo Grounds.

New York, Saturday.—Completly upsetting all football "dope," the Army eleven defeated the Navy this afternoon by the decisive score of 22 to 9, in the presence of President Wilson and a distinguished throng. The Army scored three touchdowns and one goal from placement to three placement goals for the Navy. The West Point team excelled the middies generally and the victory was well earned. About 43,000 persons saw the game.

In spite of the heavy rains of the early morning the gridiron, which had been covered with canvas and straw, was in fair playing condition. It was slippery in spots, but on the whole offered good footing for fast fotball.

Immediately after the dress parade of the cadets the navy football squad trotted on the field at fourteen minutes to two o'clock. Scarcely had they tramped on to the field when the famous army mule kicked and bucked its way into view. Two men, dressed in the papier-mache body of a mule, "made" the mascot.

And then came the army team. It was then two minutes of two o'clock. Both teams ran through their final signal drills snappily followed by some punting and catching practice.

The navy goat was brought in, trotted across the field, and was introduced to the mule.

President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, and several friends, arrived after the game started, but in the excitement few noticed him.

Between the halves President Wilson, accompanied by his party, left his box on the Army side and walked across the centre of the gridiron to a box at the centre of the field on the Navy side. Just as he had finished the march, amid the shouts of the forty odd thousand present, the Army mule was led on the field, and to the accompaniment of the Army band did a combination turkey trot, tango and hesitation waltz. Not to be outdone the midshipmen trotted forth their goat —not loose, but well chained—and still hopeful.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, met the President on the Army side and escorted him across the field to his box.

The Navy won the toss and McEwan kicked off for the Army at 2.05. The first exciting feature of the game was a magnificent run through a broken field by McReavey, who got the ball on the Navy's 45-yard line and succeeded in placing it on the Army's 25-yard line. The same player gained another ten yards and then five more through left tackle. The Army recovered some of the lost ground, but the naval pressure continued with the third down and five yards to go, Brown dropped back to the 25-yard line and kicked a beautful field goal from placement, thus drawing first blood for the Middies.

The Naval boys continued their aggressiveness throughout the remainder of the first period, but the Army defence succeeded in averting further disaster, and the period ended with the score: Navy, 3; Army, 0.

There was plenty of excitement and interest in the second period. Straining every nerve and muscle to recover the leadway gained by the Middies the West Pointers gradually fought their way towards the Navy goal. Third down found the Army with ten yards to go, with the ball in front of the goal-posts. Woodruff replaced Jouett at right half and dropped back to the 25-yard line to try a field goal, which was successful and made the score even.

The Naval boys now got busy again, and got to within two yards of the Army line on the fourth down. Brown dropped back to the 25 and kicked a goal.

Navy, 6; Army, 3.

But the Naval men's second lead was short-lived. A forward pass, Pritchard to Markee, gave Army the ball on Navy's 20-yard line. First down, with the ball in front of the goal. Another pretty pass, Pritchard to Markee, went over the goal line for an Army touchdown. McEwan failed to add the additional point, and the end of the second period came with the score:

Army, 9; Navy, 6.

President Wilson, who had occupied a seat on the Army side of the grounds during the first half, crossed over to the Navy side for the remainder of the game and this speedily brought good luck to the Middies, who evened up the score by getting a field goal (Brown), after a few minutes' play in the third period.

Hard work outweighs luck most of the time, and the Army boys soon proved it true. The most brilliant piece of work so far witnessed was achieved by Merilla, who got the ball in the Army territory and ran round the right end, reached the Navy's three-yard line—a 54 yard run—before he was downed. On the next play Jouett went over for a touchdown and Hoge kicked a goal. At the end of the third period the score was:

Army, 16; Navy, 9.

After less than two minutes' play in the final period the Army further increased their lead a forward pass, Pritchard to Merrill, the latter going over the Navy line for a touchdown. Jouett failed to get the additional point.

Army, 22; Navy, 9.

The Naval goose was now completely cooked. The Army continued to press, and the Middies never had another look-in. There was no further scoring, and the Army won, 22 points to 9.

Merilla was the star of the second half.

The line-up:

Army.		Navy.
Markee	L. E.	Ingram
Wynne	L. T.	Ralston
Huston	L. G.	Howe
McEwan	C.	Perry
Jones	R. G.	Brown
Weyand	R. T.	Vaughn
Merrill	R. E.	Gilchrist
Pritchard	Q. B.	Cicolls
Hodge	L. H. B.	McReavey
Jouett	R. H. B.	Falling
Benedict	F. B.	Blodgett

MASTEN PARK WINS EXHIBITION GAME

Defeat Lafayette High School at Rosedale in American Rugby As It is Played.

Toronto, Nov. 29. — When Lafayette High School trotted on to the field at 2.15 to play their exhibition game of American rugby with Masten Park there was about 1,000 spectators in the stands.

A crowd of Varsity students kept the crowd alive with their rorys, assisted by the 48th Highlanders Band. The field was in perfect condition and the weather ideal. The gridiron was marked off in regulation American style of 50-yard lines. Masten park followed Lafayette on to the field. Both teams were light and showed up well when they tried a few signal formations before the game.

Lafayette won the toss and Masten kicked off. The ball went behind and was scrimmaged at the 25-yard line. The Mastens made yards on two downs and Bartlet went around the end for a touch. He failed to convert. Masten Park, 6; Lafayette, 0.

Lafayette kicked off again. Holloway carried it back to centre. Mastens failed on their first attempt at a forward pass, which was intercepted. Mastens made 15 yards on a forward pass, but failed on next attempt. An open formation and a forward pass resulted in another touch, which was converted. Mastens, 13; Lafayette, 0.

On the kick-off Lafayette secured and carried the ball to centre on a forward pass, but failed on next attempt. An open formation and a forward pass resulted in another touch, which was converted. Mastens, 13; Lafayette, 0.

On the kick-off Lafayette secured and carried the ball to centre on a forward pass, but on a mass play and a line shift Schoedel followed up the interference and made a run of four yards. Schoedel broke through the line for a touch near the touch line. Lafayette decided to risk and kick from behind the line for a mark, which resulted in a count. Masten, 13; Lafayette, 7.

Mastens were penalized 15 yards for offside. A forward pass netted 10 yards. Mastens kicked the ball for the first time and the crowd cheered. Lafayette tried a long forward pass, which made 20 yards. A line play and Duffy broke through Lafayette's line for run for 10 yards for a touch, which was converted. Mastens, 20; Lafayette, 7. The teams changed ends for the quarter time. Score: Mastens, 20; Lafayette, 7.

The first injury of the game occurred here. Schoedel ran from centre and carried the ball across for a touch, assisted right along by the interference. The crowd seems to like the open play and interference and are getting enthusiastic.

The touch was converted. Mastens, 27; Lafayette, 7.

Lafayette by a series of forward passes and end runs carried the ball across for their second try. It was not converted. Score, 27 to 13.

The rooters began to shout to the teams to "kick the ball." For the remainder of the half the play remained in centre-field, both teams using open plays and shifting formations.

Masten Park were given a free kick from their 25-yard line for a foul at opening of second half. On a fake forward pass, Duthie went over for another touch, which was marked and converted. Masten, 34; Lafayette, 13.

Both teams were now settling down to straight football. The first intercepted pass was made by Lafayette, who kicked and carried the ball to Masten Park's ten-yard line. Zimmer failed on a drop, but the ball was brought out, and Webster broke through for a touch, which was not converted. Third quarter over.

Masten scored another touchdown, which was converted when Webster broke through once more, making it 48 to 13. Duffy made another on a long run. Score 55 to 13. The game is now only a farce, Masten scoring almost at will. Lafayette scored a safety on an attempted forward pass. Score, 55 to 15.

Lafayette's scored another touch on a forward pass.

Final score, Masten Park, 55; Lafayette, 22.

One hundred and ninety girls went through last year at the University of Minnesota without assistance from home, most of them at the same time taking a prominent part in college activities. About one hundred of these taught, in addition to their regular work; a number did clerical work and stenography, while others performed social service work or did printing, sewing or housework.

GOOD SPEAKERS FOR MEDICOS' BANQUET

Sophomores and Freshmen Are Preparing to Attend in a Body This Evening.

Dean Shepherd and Dr. Geddes, of the Medical Faculty, will be the guests of honor at the Freshman-Sophomore banquet this evening.

Great care has been taken in the preparation of the programme, and there is no doubt that the affair will be a success. Not only members of the faculty, but students will be among the well-known speakers.

Mr. Lamb, president of the Sophomores, will represent the second year men, while Mr. Learoyd will be one of the chief spokesmen for the latest comers to McGill.

WILL THE METHODISTS DANCE THE TANGO, OR "WALK"?

Numerous recent attempts on the part of the Arts students in Victoria College, Toronto, to hold a dance, coupled with the fact that the sophomores have already tasted its fascination by a dance in Aura Lee rink, illustrate to a great extent the new idea entering, or trying to enter, our most conservative Methodist institutions.

It is hardly possible with the United States already swept by tango enthusiasm, and the dancing interest shown by the best society circles of old London, that Canada would be left out of the sphere of influence.

A year or two ago the dance was not only under the ban officially, as far as Methodists were concerned, but clergymen frequently made it the subject of very warm sermons, dealing in much detail upon its downward tendencies. Not only have such sermons from Methodist pulpits become obsolete, but the right and necessity of delivering them has been removed with the passing of the celebrated footnote in the Methodist Discipline, which forbade such amusements as dancing and cards.

Methodists do not yet publicly countenance the dance, although the Methodist frown when presented with the dance, has lost much of its intensity, and many Methodists in good standing even allow their children to hold dances in their homes.

The history of dancing in Victoria College spreads itself over about two years. Somebody discovered that promenades could be changed for a dance on the third floor. The orchestra was generally located on the landing at the second floor, and the music penetrated to the top with little difficulty. The year before last, during every function held in the college, there were many couples who danced to their heart's content, while clergymen and Methodist supporters paced the lower floors in blissful ignorance. Every once in a while an indignant theolog, would make a warm speech in the Literary Society, but the majority of the officers being Arts students, there was practically no attention paid to the matter.

It seems that many professors in the college did not know what was taking place, one of them going so far as to say he could deny on oath that there was any dancing in the college. In the end, the question came up for final settlement in the student society of Victoria. The theological element of the college is very strong, though restricted considerably in numbers as compared with the arts students, there being about 70 art and art theologs to over 500 taking arts, with no thought of theology. When the question came to a vote, it was decided, oddly enough, that the students would themselves take action to prohibit dancing in the college. The Women's Literary Society adopted the same resolution, and the result this term is a barricaded stairs and a dark third floor.

Some students see no reason why dancing should not be allowed, and numerous attempts have been made to hold one, in spite of the new rules. But the authorities are always on the job to prevent the intentions from working out. Theoretically, there should be no restriction on dancing, now that the footnote has been removed, but the tradition of the college has always been against dancing, and it is hard to beat down tradition.

It is also felt that there are many people supporting the college with contributions who would unhesitatingly withdraw if dancing were permitted. When the Rev. George Jackson was inaugurated, many contributions, some of them very substantial, were automatically removed; and it is felt that some such condition would arise in the event of it being spread abroad in the land that Victoria College allowed dancing in its venerable halls.

Still, the dancing element far outnumbers the non-dancing element among the students, and even most of the generally non-dancing element have learned to dance in preparatory schools, so that it is probably only a question of time until the majority exerts itself. Add to all this the tremendous wave of dancing enthusiasm which is at present sweeping over the land until a couple will pay $1.70 in one of our downtown tea-rooms for the privilege of a tea and a little tango whirl, and you have a force that will overcome a very strong tradition indeed.

THINGS THEATRICAL

LA GIOCONDA AT HIS MAJESTY'S

A somewhat prolonged, commonplace story is the one chosen by Ponchielli for his opera "La Gioconda." As for the music, it is not commonplace, but is not all up to the standard of operatic music. This is true for the first half of the opera; there are parts in the first and second act that sound exactly like a modern musical comedy. The piece drags badly until the middle of the third act, then with the wonderful "Gioconda" ballet things begin to look brighter; the piece begins to become dramatic, the singers start to warm up, the music improves remarkably, and from then to the end of the piece there is enough to hold the attention of the audience—but what a long wait before one can be swayed or become interested! If "La Gioconda" were condensed to the compass of, say, "Cavalleria Rusticana," keeping only the best music and leaving in the ballet, it would, in our opinion, make as good an opera as the Italian school has produced.

There seems to be here in Montreal a distinct apathy towards Italian opera. The reason for this may be national spirit on the part of the French population, who form a large percentage of the opera-going class, or it may be that people want to see operas of sound dramatic significance, and not merely words to which music has been set. There seems to be far more action in French and German opera than in most of those of the Italian school. Gioconda for one is almost entirely devoid of action.

A small, unenthusiastic audience is hardly at all a stimulus to those on the other side of the footlights to do inspired work. Considering this disadvantage, the singing of Ada Cassuto, Maria Claessens, Rose Olitzka, and Jose Segura-Tallien in their respective roles must not be judged too harshly. We doubt not that they are artists, judging from the reputations that have preceded them; we will therefore reserve our criticism till we have had an opportunity of hearing them under more favorable circumstances.

As for the orchestra, no doubt Sig. Jacchia will agree with us when we say that there are some two or three very poor musicians among the wind instruments; the strings, on the other hand, are considerably better.

IMPERIAL.

Among the photoplays which will be seen at this popular house this week are some which no doubt will attract unusual interest, one picture especially, a war drama entitled, "The Plot of India's Hillmen" This story deals with the British troops in India and those familiar with this historical event will recognize this powerful story.

The events of the world in motion pictures is one of the films which also is particularly interesting, of which there are two editions, the American edition showing on Monday and Tuesday and the English edition on Wednesday and Thursday. Among the others on this week's bill are "The Golden Pathway," "The Gunmaker of Moscow," "South African Whaling Industry," "Coliseum of Rome," "Glimpse of Pond Life," and other interesting and amusing pictures.

Rae Eleanor Ball, vaudeville's greatest lady violinist, who has been pleasing the patrons of the Imperial during the past, stays over for another week. This will be Miss Ball's last appearance in Montreal for some time, as she goes to Berlin to complete her musical education, and no doubt we will later hear of her among the foremost musicians of the world.

The many friends of Signor Manetta will be pleased to know of his return this week. This popular tenor needs no introduction to the Montreal public, as his work has always been appreciated.

The Pony Contest is exciting considerable interest among the children and especially the leading contestants. This surely is a most attractive gift for some boy or girl, and inasmuch as there is absolutely no money to pay it makes it all the more attractive. The leading contestants last week were Master McKenna and Master Erdos. The votes are counted every week and the leader receives a free pass for one week to the Imperial.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALL NEW SHOW
IMPERIAL
TO-DAY.
The Plot of India's Hillmen
A Story of the British Army.
WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN.
And Four Others.
RAE ELEANOR BALL
America's Favorite Lady Violinist.
SIGNOR MANETTA,
Operatic Tenor.
PICTURES CHANGE MON. WED. FRI. AND SUN.

THE NEW GRAND ST CATHERINE AT STANLEY ST
To-Day, To-Night
England's Favorite Actress
Mrs. Langtry
AND BIG COMPANY IN
His Neighbor's Wife
Many Other Photo Plays.
Special Musical Features.

THE STRAND
PHOTO PLAYS DE LUXE
Cor. St. Catherine and Mansfield
To-day, Tuesday and Wednesday:
JAMES J. CORBETT.
(Gentleman Jim)
In
"THE MAN OF THE GOLDEN WEST,"
In Four Parts
First time ever shown in Moving Pictures.

THERE IS A LADY SWEET AND KIND

There is a Lady sweet and kind,
Was never face so pleased my mind;
I did but see her passing by,
And yet I love her till I die.

Her gesture, motion, and her smiles,
Her wit, her voice my heart beguiles,
Beguiles my heart, I know not why,
And yet I love her till I die.

Cupid is winged and doth range,
Her country so my love doth change:
But change the earth, or change the sky,
Yet will I love her till I die.
—From a Song Book, 1602.

THE NEW GRAND.

There was a day when Lillie Langtry, "The Jersey Lily," was the sensation of all Europe. Langtry stood pre-eminently alone as England's favorite actress. Lauded by kings and entertained by queens and nobility Lillie Langtry created a furore. This famous beauty and favorite of two continents has had her farewells the same as Adelaide Patti, Sarah Bernhardt and other notables, but what is promised as her positive farewell Montreal appearance will be the engagement at the New Grand the first four days of this week, upon which occasion she will be seen in a tense dramatic photo play "His Neighbor's Wife," under the direction and personal management of Daniel Frohman.

Lillie Langtry's art makes this photo play a powerful sermon. "His Neighbor's Wife" is a story teeming with intense suspense and wonderful appeal. Langtry is seen in one of her greatest characterizations. The story in brief concerns a false wife to a devoted husband, and a true wife's devotion and belief in a fickle husband. Besides Mrs. Langtry and the famous players, the Grand's special new exclusive feature programme of exceptional photo plays will be given with the usual changes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. A special Sunday programme has also been arranged.

A synopsis of "His Neighbor's Wife" follows: Mr. Norton discovers his wife in the arms of his neighbor, Captain Roberts, a married man. His first maddened impulse is to kill his faithless wife, but on his way for the gun his little child runs to his arms to say good-night. The incident unnerves him and his wild determination is destroyed. He decides upon another course. He goes to Mrs. Roberts and tells her that he intends to ruin the Captain's home as her husband has ruined his, and that unless she consents to elope with him at 10 o'clock that night he will shoot her husband on sight. Mrs. Roberts, in grief and despair, promises to elope in order to save her husband's life. That evening, when the Captain returns, she accuses him of his sin, and he makes an earnest and effective plea for forgiveness. Meantime the grim hour for her decision is past, and with the strength of woman's devotion, she determines to sacrifice her life for her husband rather than stain his name. Donning his military cap and cape she walks out on the verandah, just as Mr. Norton has accepted her absence to signify her refusal to elope. True to his threat, when he sees the figure on the verandah, he mistakes it for the Captain, and shoots.

The Captain realizes the bitter fruits of his sin, but the wound is not fatal, and the courageous wife's nobility and bravery inspire an admiration in her husband's heart that completely resurrects the old love. Mercy is mightiest in the mightiest.

His Majesty's Theatre
NATIONAL OPERA CO. OF CANADA
Max Rabinoff, Managing Director.

Monday and Friday at 8.15, "LA TOSCA." Mmes. Villani; M. Gaudenzi, Monday, M. Farmo; Friday, Segura-Tallien, Cond. Jacchia.
Tuesday at 8.00, "HERODIADE." Mmes. Stanley, Claessens, de Mett e; MM. Laffitte, Roselli, Rudolf, Saltzinger. Ethel Gilmore and ballet. Cond. Savine.
Wednesday and Saturday at 8.00, "CARMEN." Mmes. Gerville-Reache, Stanley, de Phillippe; MM. Gaudenzi, Roselli, Rudolf, Ethel Gilmore and ballet. Cond. Jacchia.
Thursday at 8.15, "CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA." Mmes. Villani, de Mette; MM. Farmo, Segura-Tallien. Cond. Jacchia. Followed by IL SEGRETO DI SUZANNE." Mme. de Phillippe; MM. de Ferran, Cervi. Cond. Spirescu.
Saturday Afternoon at 3.30 SYMPHONY CONCERT. By complete Orchestra of National Opera Company, under direction of Alexander Savine. Soloist, Yolanda Mero.
Prices for the Opera, 75c to $3.00; Concerts, 25c to $2.00. Steinway Piano used, furnished by C. W. Lindsay Co.; organ by Willis & Co.

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THIS WEEK Mats.: WED. FRI., SAT.
The Greatest Musical Show in the World.
The Honeymoon Express
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ORPHEUM
THIS WEEK 8.10 P.M. 2.10 P.M.
The Avon Comedy Four
Quartette of Mirth and Song.
"The Girl"
Jesse L. Lasky's Comedy Dramatic Gem.
Neville and Higgins
Premier Vaudeville Entertainers in a New and Classy Offering
The Jardys
Sensational Foreign Equilibristic Entertainers.
Tom Mahoney
Irish Singer and Story Teller.
Crouch and Welch
A Lively Pair of Entertainers.
Conway and Leland
"The Merry Monopedes."
The Stanleys
Shadowgraph Entertainers.
Sunday
High-class Concert and Latest in Motion Views—10 CENTS. Continuous from 1.30 to 10.30.

GAYETY BURLESQUE
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THIS WEEK
SAM HOWE'S LOVE MAKERS
The Live Wire Show IN THE Snappy, Gingery, Two-Act Musical Shower
The Kissing Maid
INCLUDING
SAM HOWE
Selma Vincent — Fred Nolan
Vera Desmond — Harry Prescott
Stefi Anderson — Fred Rith
Anna Vernon — Butler Mandeville
Count de Vassy — Astor Four
AND
Florence Bennett

There will be no further meetings of the Readers' Club until after Christmas. The meeting, which was to have taken place to-night has been cancelled.

As it snowed last Friday and there were not enough skis and snowshoes to go around, the Arts vs. Theologs rugby game, scheduled for last Saturday has been postponed for twelve months.

Dartmouth College has instituted a new psychological test for measuring students' minds in order to determine the average mentality of the men and to give each individual an idea of his mental capacity.

The objects of the tests is primarily to get material for compiling facts relating to sensorial tendencies, and the range of mental abilities.

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COMING FROM BEHIND, RED AND WHITE WIN MATCH IN LAST HALF MINUTE

Fast and Furious Plays Characterizes Basketball on Y. M. C. A. Floor at Capital City.

SCORE 24-21 INDICATIVE OF GAME OF WHIRLWIND ATTACK

McGill Checks Hard and Close.—McTavish Shoots to Win.—Smith Withstands Steady Rushes of Big Ottawa Centre.—Exciting From Start to Finish.—Kennedy Throws Deciding Basket.

On Saturday night the McGill basketball quintet came off victorious in what proved to be one of the most exciting games ever played on the Ottawa Y.M.C.A. floor. The final score of 24 to 21 was indicative of a splendid game. A record crowd for the gymnasium witnessed the game. It was the first game of the season for the McGill boys and the victory will give them considerable encouragement. The pace from the first was furious as both teams were in the best of condition.

Ottawa started off with a rush, McLoughlin at centre leading the attack and scored after a few minutes of play around the McGill basket.

The McGill defence settled down and worked the ball up to their forwards who scored three in succession. Play was even for this half—the McGill guards checking hard and close. The Ottawa defence spent most of their time in trying to keep McTavish bottled up, as this speedy forward went to the Capital City with a shooting reputation of no mean repute which he gained there last year. At times, however, he eluded them and an increase in the McGill score was the result.

The first half ended with McGill on the big end of a 10 to 8 score. Smith, at centre for McGill, had the hardest work of the game in holding down McGloughlin, the big line plunger of the Ottawa football team. Baldwin worked hard and effectively on the defence and Connover, who played the first half, held his man helpless throughout. Kennedy, on the home played a strong passing game and shot well.

SECOND HALF.

McGill went on in the second half determined to hold their lead and encouraged by a rooting delegation of grads from the gallery. By agreement, Williscroft replaced Connover on the defence for this half. Ottawa came on considerably fresher with three new men. From the start McGill rushed and by some good shooting ran the score up to 20 to 14 for the Red and White. The speed slackened for a bit and Ottawa began gradually to come from behind. Everybody at this stage was checking hard but Ottawas new men were making their work tell. The Y. M. defence were lying right on the McGill forwards and giving them no chance whatever to score.

With three minutes to go, the Capitals registered a basket which made the score 20 in all. McGill became too anxious and at this point a foul was called on the defence for rough play. The free throw was successful and Ottawa went into the lead 21 to 20 with one-half minute to go. McGill came right back and on a whirlwind play from centre Kennedy scored the deciding goal for the Red and White. Just before the whistle blew, McTavish scored on a long pass from Baldwin, making the final score 24 to 21 for McGill.

The feature of the game was the strong defence work for the McGill team and especially of Smith at centre who outplayed McGloughlin throughout the game.

A return game is being arranged with the Ottawa team and will come off shortly after the Christmas vacation. They are a fast team and can give McGill a strong argument all the way. They have many supporters in Montreal and basketball fans can look forward to an exceptionally fast game when they come to this city.

While in the Capital the boys were the guests of George Kennedy to whom the success of the trip is largely due.

Captain Baldwin expressed himself as well pleased with the showing of the team and looked forward to them winning the intercollegiate series this year.

The executive is trying to plan a trip for the Christmas vacation embracing many of the larger colleges of the Eastern States and expect to start the intercollegiate season in the best of condition. The team that lined up against Ottawa consisted of:

Smith	Centre	McLoughlin
Baldwin	Guards	Cluff
Connover	"	Cassels
Williscroft	"	Ableson
Kennedy	Forwards	McCann
McTavish.		

A FEW THINGS THE FANS SAW AT GAME

Some game—the score a tie with 30 seconds to go.

Ottawa were expecting a few fatalities on Saturday night—they fielded 13 men for the game.

McGill grads helped to win. Andy Davies, Menzies and Cassells were among the noisiest of the rooters.

Smith admits that he has no desire to play football after playing centre against Ottawa's line plunger.

The Ottawa return match should draw a crowd. The teams are evenly matched—McGill making up in speed what they lack in weight.

Geo. Kennedy was well known both on the floor and in the gallery. We regret, however, that the referee knew him also. Hard luck George.

Some of the fellows were piloted to Knox Church by George Kennedy and found the notorious Bill McConnel occupying the pupit.

McTavish was enjoying the game on Saturday night. The manners of his check made him think of the Junior dance of the evening before. Both arms around!

Capt. Baldwin has proved his versatility on the basketball floor, playing forward and centre for the past two years. On Saturday night he played a strong game on the defence.

The Daily's prediction that the McGill players would make a hit with the capital debutantes proved too true. However, Williscroft and Connover both returned safely.

GOOD WINNERS AT OTTAWA.

McGILL BASKETBALL QUINTETTE

A MEDLEY OF CLOSE GAMES PLAYED WITH MUCH SPIRIT

Series Between First and Second Years of All Faculties.—Upper Classmen Engaged in Mixed Battle.

About 4.45 p.m. Saturday afternoon, McGill boys began crowding into the Central Y.M.C.A. on Drummond street. It seemed the steady stream would never stop. About one hundred and fifty men presented themselves for admission.

The great majority of those went with the definite purpose of taking in the regular gymnasium class. The big floor was overcrowded with eighty-six men, while in the small gymnasium twenty-five engaged in various forms of drill.

Sharp on time the instructor lined the men up on the floor and after a few preliminary movements two groups of men were sent up to the small gymnasium while the rest remained as the main class.

The groups in the small gymnasium were practising jumps and shot putting. J. J. McDougall, McGill's famous shot putter, assisted by Rex Hovey, coached those putting the shot. This is McDougall's first time out. Dan Sutherland, the other shot putter, turned out also for the first time. Among the others putting the shot were Fraser and Desaulniers. C. S. McKenzie instructed the jumpers. He had a large number of good men with him. Eberts was out. Loughery was on deck and did his usual good work. McDougall and Sutherland, the shot putters, amazed a large number of the fellows by their splendid exhibition in this line. Other men were on deck and deserve to be mentioned for their excellent work. Nugent, McGregor, Kirt, Ruggles, Affleck all come in this class. These groups spent half an hour in hard practice.

At the same time the main body of the men went through the drills. Inspired by "catchy" music, the men entered with great zest into these exercises. Every man watched the leader, waiting to follow in on the orders for the new movements. No man who once has entered into the spirit of the whole affair ever feels he can miss a class.

At 5.45 p.m. there was a complete change in the schelule for the evening. The upper class men were sent up to the small gym. It was hoped that there would be a series of interclass games, but owing to the small numbers they were divided into four squads and mixed games resulted. The first game ended in a victory for the squad with red sashes. The "red" team was made up of Affleck, Marlatt, Henderson, Cleaver and Dewey. The opposing whites were Jacobs, McKenzie, Goldblatt, Chisholme, and Hughes. Score 3-2.

The other two squads, after waiting for fifteen minutes, then took the floor The reds this time lost to the whites by a score of 1-0. The victorious team consisted of Scott, Wright, Cleveland, Reider and Coke. The opposing whites wee Mingle, Smith, Greenspoon, Pedley and Leeson.

Messrs. McKenzie, Scott and Hovey had charge of these games.

On the big floor strenuous class games were played. For the first ten minutes, First Year Science, represented by Cartwright, Goodere, McCullough, Mawdsley, Ross, Eadie, Strong and Thomas stubbornly fought the Sophomores of the same faculty. The second year men were Wisse, Andrews, Decen, Shrimpton, Wickenden, Miller, and White. The freshies were beaten by a score of 4-0. Mingle was in charge.

Following this game the two teams went up on to the track and ran two relay races, both of which events the second year men succeeded in capturing.

The freshmen of Arts and the first year men in Medicine also matched their strength. The Meds., however, with their heavier and older men, won both the relay and the basketball game. The score in the basketball was 6-2. The players were:—Meds.—Mowat, Ross, Loughery, Schachter, and Learoyd; Arts—Buchannan, Viner, Lalanne and Lerner. Lowry held the whistle.

The Sophomores in Arts and the Sophomores in Medicine had the floor next. Owing to the greater number of Meds., some of them went over to the Arts team, and a fierce struggle ensued for the last ten minutes. No score was registered for the basketball game. The all-medicine team won the relay race. The teams were:—Meds.—Watters, Church, Moore, Gokey, Bisset, Desaulnier; Arts—Brooks, Harold, Joe Saunders, MacGregor, Gareau and Nugent.

Besides these, there was a number of men runing on the track. They worked in between the relays and while the games were being played. Among these were Alberga, Fraser, Eberts, White and Hovey. The Leaders Corps is greatly pleased with the interest the men are taking in the coming meet. It is very encouraging for the executive to see so many leading track men lending a hand to the cause.

On the whole, Saturday's class was a record one. Not only was there a splendid attendance, but the way the different events were pulled off and also the resulting good time, proved a source of enjoyment for all. If one can judge by the growing enthusiasm the first indoor meet will be a huge success.

On Monday the following Leaders are requested to be on hand: F. G. Pedley, E. M. Desbrisay, C. H. McTavish, E. R. G. Henderson, D. S. McPhail, F. H. Wilkes, C. S. McKenzie, and F. H. Andrews.

In celebration of the football victory over Lafayette last Saturday, Lehigh students held a giant bonfire Monday night. The students had been given a half holiday to prepare for it and they utilized it well. After the bonfire, a banquet was tendered the students in the college Commons, where speeches were made by the coach and captain. This was the biggest celebration ever held at Lehigh.

HAMILTON TIGERS TEAR HOLES IN PARKDALE PADDLERS' LINE

Parkdale Defence Bowled Over.—Mallet Stars in Kicking.—Final Score 44—2.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—The Big Four representatives went into the struggle to-day with all to win and nothing to lose, as the O. R. F. U. were the holders of the title by reason of the Alerts' historical victory over the Argonauts last year in the final. The Padlers, however, had to defend the title, and trusted that, in doing so, they might pull out a win and gather unto themselves their first Canadian championship and all the honor and glory that goes with it.

They did not succeed in doing so. Tigers won out by a score of 44-2, and cinch "Big Four" championship.

FIRST QUARTER.

The teams lined up at 2.45, Tigers taking the south half of the field. When Parkdale won the toss, Manson kicked to Zimmerman 15 yards out, who returned to Mallett and was downed at centre. Manson went around the end for 15 yards. Gardner was hurt when tackling Manson, but continued after a minute's delay. Craig broke through for 5 yards, following this up immediately with another for yards. On the first down Manson ran the ball 10 yards to Parkdale's 25-yard line, from where on three successive bucks the ball was carried to Parkdale's 15-yard line. Craig, on the second down, bucked over for a touchdown. Manson converted. Hamilton, 6; Parkdale, 0.

Potticary booted to Manson, who was downed 20 yards out. On a criss-cross run, in which the backs and Isbister took part, the ball was carried for 20 yards. Tigers lost the ball on an interference play. Gall kicked to McKelvey on his 15-yard line, who ran it back to centre. Gardner gathered in a loose ball on Parkdale's 40-yard line. Tiger wings broke through on the first down and blocked Gall's kick. Gall booted to Mallett. He returned in touch at centre. Parkdale got possession, and on the first down Gall booted in touch at Tiger's 30-yard line. Tigers lost the ball for interference on their 25-yard line. Gall booted behind to Manson, who was forced to rouge. Hamilton, 6; Parkdale, 1.

Manson kicked into his own scrimmage on his 25-yard line. Gall again booted behind, and McKelvey was held for a rouge. Hamilton, 6; Parkdale, 2.

Bickie took Manson's punt on his 40-yard line and was downed in his tracks. Gall booted to Manson, who was held at his 40-yard line. Tigers again lost on interference. Parkdale getting the ball at Tigers' 40-yard line. Gall booted to Manson, who returned. Gall again booted to McKelvey, who ran it back for ten yards. Craig again got going and went through for yards. Wilson then went through for five yards to centre field. Manson booted to Zimmerman, who was held ten yards out. McKelvey was downed at centre on Gall's next kick. A series of pass-out plays, in which five men handled the ball, gained fifteen yards for Tigers. Gardner was injured and retired in favor of Doane. Tigers again lost possession 25 yards out on an off-side, but Parkdale transgressed on the next play, and Tigers again got possession. Zimmerman sidestepped Glassford's tackle behind his own line and got out by swinging himself around the goal post. Manson took Gall's punt and ran it back to Parkdale's 30-yard line. Tigers failed to get any yards by bucking and lost possession of the oval two yards out. McKelvey was downed on Parkdale's 40-yards line, when he took Gall's punt.

Tigers gained ten yards by bucking. Manson booted to Gall, who muffed on his 10-yard line, and a Tiger man carried it over, but the try was not allowed because of a forward pass. McKelvey was held thirty yards out. Zimmerman was downed for a rouge on Manson's punt just as the quarter ended. Score: Tigers, 7; Parkdale, 2.

SECOND QUARTER.

Tigers lost a grand opportunity to score when they had the ball on Parkdale's 25-yard line, a forward pass from Manson to McKelvey giving Parkdale possession. Parkdale failed to gain yards, and Tigers got possession on Parkdale's 10-yard line. From here Wilson went over for a try, which Manson converted. Score: Hamilton, 13; Parkdale, 2.

Gall was held by Isbister 30 yards out on a dribble by Gatenby. Zimmerman went around the end for 15 yards on a fake kick, giving Parkdale possession at centre. Manson took Gall's punt while on the run and booted when tackled on his 40-yard line. The ball went behind and Gall was forced to rouge. Hamilton, 14; Parkdale, 2.

A series of punts put Parkdale in possession on their 10-yard line. Miller was hurt and was replaced by Delaporte. Tigers secured 10 yards out and on the first down Manson carried it to Parkdale's 20-yard line. On two bucks by Craig and Wilson Tigers once again went over for a try. Manson converted. Hamilton, 20; Parkdale, 2.

Gall was held on his 40-yard line on Manson's return of the kick-off. Tigers secured possession because of Parkdale's interference at midfield.

Offside gave Parkdale possession at their 40-yard line. Zimmerman was held at centre on Manson's return. Gall booted to Manson on his 20-yard line, who ran it back to centre. Gall was downed twenty-five yards out on Manson's punt. Bickle broke through and ran the ball back to Tigers' 40-yard line. He then passed to Zimmerman, who gained ten more yards and was tripped by Manson when he had a clear field in front of him. Manson was banished for five minutes. Mallett kicked over Parkdale's head and the ball rolled in touch at Parkdale's 20-yard line. Mallett was downed at centre on the next punt. Mallett kicked into touch about ten yards out. Tigers gained possession at Parkdale's 10-yard line on interference. They failed to gain their yards on three bucks. Mallet ran back Gall's punt to Parkdale's 30-yard line. He dropped the ball when tackled, but Gatenby recovered. Gall was forced to rouge on Mallett's punt. Tigers, 21; Parkdale, 2.

On the second down Gall's kick was blocked and Isbister secured at Parkdale's 20-yard line. Manson was hurt, but continued. Gall evaded several tacklers behind the line and ran out Mallett's kick to his 5-yard line. Manson was downed at Parkdale's 30-yard line on Gall's punt. Half time ended with Tigers in possession on Parkdale's 30-yard line. Score: Tigers, 21; Parkdale, 2.

THIRD QUARTER.

After the rest period play returned to centre on the kick-off. Gall kicked to McKelvey, who ran it back to the 25-yard line. Manson went around the end for 15 yards. Chagnon reached centre on a fake buck. Clark broke through for fifteen yards and on the first down Manson ran through for 15 yards. On the second down Gatenby went through for 15 yards, reaching Parkdale's 40-yard line. Parkdale secured possession on Tigers' interference on an exchange of punts. Manson was held at centre. Tigers lost possession for interference again. Gall hoisted the oval to McKelvey on his line, who ran it out ten yards. Barker replaced Doane. Zimmerman was held by Isbister on his 40-yard line on Manson's punt.

McKelvey took Gall's kick on his own 25-yard line, where he was tripped by Body, who was sent to the side line for five minutes. Manson kicked over Gall's head, the latter being held 20 yards out. Although playing against the wind Mallett outbooted Gall. Manson was held at Parkdale's 30-yard line. McKelvey fumbled Gall's punt and the Parkdale wing men dribbled it back to Mallett, who was downed twenty yards out. Red Dixon replaced Chagnon at quarter for Tigers, and made a five yard gain on the first scrimmage. Wilson gained yards, and Craig followed suit for yards again.

Zimmerman was held 10 yards out on Mallett's kick. O'Heir replaced Meyers. Manson pulled off a one-hand stab of Mallett's pass, after a gain of 15 yards, and ran for five more yards. Mallett was injured and was replaced by Eddie Smith. When play was resumed Ross Craig went through for 20 yards. On the next down he again went through for yards, placing the ball at Parkdale's 10-yard line. Parkdale got possession one yard out, when Tigers failed to gain their yards. Parkdale was given the ball on their 20-yard line. Gall booted to Eddie Smith, who ran it back for 20 yards.

Gall returned Manson's punt to Smith, who was held at Tigers' 30-yard line. Davidson was injured in the scrimmage, but continued. Gall took Manson's punt and passed across the field to Zimmerman. The latter was held on his 40-yard line. Smith took a long pass from Manson and ran it down field for 15 yards. Zimmerman was held 10 yards out on the lost punt in the third quarter. The quarter: Hamilton, 21; Parkdale, 2.

FOURTH QUARTER.

The Tigers had the wind in this quarter, and when the period started they had possession at Parkdale's 10-yard line. McEachern replaced Bernie, Manson kicked to the dead line. Tigers, 22; Parkdale, 2.

Tigers failed to gain yards. Parkdale secured possession on their 40-yard line. Sturart retired in favor of Myles. Gall kicked to Smith, who ran it back for yards to Parkdale's 10-yard line. Manson booted behind to Zimmerman, who was forced to rouge. Tigers, 23; Parkdale, 2.

Gall booted to Dixon, who was held at centre. Craig gained yards twice in succession. Manson booted to Zimmerman, who knocked the ball in touch behind the line for a touch in goal. Hamilton, 24; Parkdale, 2.

McKelvey took Gall's punt and ran through a broken field for 30 yards to Parkdale's 20-yard line. Another series of pass-out plays put Tigers in possession five yards out. Craig went over again. Manson failed to convert. Tigers, 29; Parkdale, 2.

Smith returned Gall's punt into touch at centre. Glassford intercepted a pass from Gall to Zimmerman at centre field and ran for a touchdown with Gall in hot pursuit. Manson did not convert. Tigers, 34; Parkdale, 2.

Tigers gained possession at centre on an off-side. Zimmerman was downed 20 yards out, when he caught Manson's punt. Bickle grabbed Gall's on-side kick on his 35-yard line. Zimmerman duplicated on the next down and secured at centre.

Gall broke through and carried the pig-skin for thirty-five yards to Tigers' 20-yard line. Gall's kick was blocked, Craig securing. Manson went through the end and gained 35 yards, putting Tigers in possession at Parkdale's 40-yard line. Manson booted to Zimmerman, who muffed two yards out. Gatenby secured and muffed, but Clark secured and booted over Gatenby for a try. It wasn't converted. Tigers, 39; Parkdale, 2.

Manson returned the kick-off into touch at Parkdale's 40-yard line.

After a series of punts Gall booted into touch at Tigers' 40-yard line. Craig gained yards on three bucks. Manson made a fake pass and went through a broken field for 40 yards to Parkdale's 10-yard line. From here, on the first down, Craig bucked over for a try just as the final whistle blew. Manson failed to convert. Game over: Tigers, 44; Parkdale, 2.

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STEPS FORWARD

Some time ago the question came up as to the advisability of having an interchange of professors between universities, who should speak on various topics of universal importance. For a time such an interchange took place, the Arts Undergraduate Society taking the matter up and inviting Professor Dyde of Queen's to lecture before them, a couple of years ago. Others also have come at the invitation of undergraduate organizations. Some of our own professors have visited seats of learning in response to requests from our sister colleges.

The president of the Philosophical Society touched again upon this point when introducing Dr. Yerkes, of Harvard, on Saturday night. He referred to the prevalence of this custom in the States and hoped that it would ere long become a recognized feature at McGill.

Such an exchange can have but one result, and that is the broadening of the University outlook. It leads to a wider conception of the function of the University and serves to awaken a larger and more sympathetic interest in the great and vital problems of the day. The advantage that would accrue to a cosmopolitan centre of learning such as McGill would be enormous.

We trust that we can look to the time when this custom, now so in evidence across the border, will have become a recognized institution at McGill.

NON-TECHNICAL

In another column the Daily publishes the substance of an interview with Prof. Yerkes about the Sunday afternoon non-technical lectures on broad medical subjects at the Harvard School of Medicine. They have proved very helpful to the community.

It is recognized in Sociology and Experimental Psychology that Preventive Medicine has a direct bearing on increased efficiency and ,through that, on lowering the cost of living.

It seems that a consideration of a course of lectures similar to this would be helpful to McGill and Montreal.

LOGIC AND FEELING

Perhaps the first commentary which suggests itself to the student, on the address of Dr. Yerkes last Saturday night, is the contrast between himself and Mr. Sherwood Eddy, who spoke the following day at the Strathcona Hall. Comparison between men of so large repute, and in such public regard, is not invidious.

Dr. Yerkes' argument represented the acme of logical statement. It was scientific and unemotional. It compelled attention by its truth. The earnestness of the speaker, as he himself knew, would have done little in convincing the audience if his argument had been lacking in logical sequence.

Sherwood Eddy yesterday afternoon made a magnificent appeal. It sprang from his own conviction, and his own earnestness. It was essentially emotional. The heart answered him before the head, and the impulse prompted desire.

Two armies minister to human progress. The one is led by Reason. This seems of itself insufficient.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Dire forebodings darken the atmosphere for many these days. Prospects of a trying ordeal face a considerable portion of the students.

The fast approaching examinations are causing much anxiety, especially to freshmen who find that they will be required to graduate all too soon if they fail to pass the prescribed test.

Round About the College

To Which Everybody Is a Reporter

Prof. L. King will speak at the meeting of the Physical Society to-morrow on "Fog-signalling Apparatus."

The attendance at the meeting of the Philosophical Society on Saturday night bespeaks the great interest which the subject of eugenics is creating.

"Woman Suffrage" is the subject of debate at the "Lit" to-morrow night. The meeting will be particularly interesting owing to the fact that several ladies will be present to uphold their viewpoint.

The semi-annual meeting of the University Settlement will be held at 179 Dorchester street west to-night at 8.15 p.m. An address will be given by Norman J. Ware, Ph.D., superintendent of University Settlement of Toronto.

The Christmas bazaar and basket sale of the Mothers' Club of the University Settlement will be held December 5 and 6, afternoon and evening. Tea will be served, and attractions will include fortune telling.

The Western Club will hold its next meeting on Wednesday at 8.15 in the Union. This will be the last meeting before Christmas. Refreshments will be served.

Wherever he goes, Sherwood Eddy attracts large audiences. His position in missionary affairs assured him a splendid reception here yesterday. The students evidently realize the significance and worth of the work of men such as he, who are interesting themselves in a world situation.

To-morrow evening at 8.30 p.m., in the Engineering Building, Professor F. E. Lloyd will address the Oriental Society on "Climatic Influence in Oriental Culture." All men and women students interested in Oriental matters are invited to attend.

Correspondence

Monsieur:

"Chi va piano va sano" expresses to perfection my attitude "au sujet" in question. Me judice Canadiensis has made god use of his mother tongue, "mais surtout" do I compliment him upon his glib use of foreign tongues. I am almost inclined to think that to the majority of readers his letter meant but "verba et roces practereaque nihil. En plus I take it as a compliment that Canadiensis felt sure that I "au moins" would be able to enjoy his flow of lingo and would not regard it as a "rudis indigeshaque moles"—as no doubt P. T. C. that ridiculus mus would do. Maintenant au serieux or I shall be accused of "asinus asinum fricat" et cela ne fera jamais mon affaire. I may say fluctuat nec mergitur and so here to the pith of the letter. I do not agree that comparisons lead nowhere. I rather favor the idea that it is by comparing we arrive at the true understanding of a subject and it seems to me that when I compare sport here with sport in Europe I am bringing the result of ages to the help of birth. I quite agree that the Canadian idea of putting a substitute for a man injured is perfectly fair when one reasons that both parties enjoy the same privilege, but it is just this privilege which seems to me to take away the sporting chance which should enter into all games. Besides, as I mentioned before, this privilege may actually become of paramount importance, and in consequence assume a distinct weight in deciding the balance of fairness. Take, for example, the team that has worked hard, that has formed men, in perfect condition, is it not probable that such a team would require no substitute? and in fighting another team inferior in these respects, the probabilities are the latter would require substitutes—and to me it seems that even an inferior unit added in the second half of a game will carry greater weight than a superior unit already fatigued—hence the balance of fairness is misplaced. Again I ask the true lovers of sport to consider, whether it be finer to see a contest between two fighting machines from start to finish composed of the same men, or whether it adds interest to see the limping combatant supported by new life. Perhaps this aspect of the question is the result of habit, as being accustomed to see a team struggle to the end, knowing it cannot call in new life, may have habituated me to admire the system, to the detriment of any other. The case I mention of Scotland vs. France is by no means exceptional, as it did not rest with Scotland to accept or refuse a substitute, for none was offered or permitted. However, I must thank Canadiensis for having thrown new light upon a subject which interests me, and I frankly admit that the point of view he adopts had not struck me before. Permit me nevertheless to say that we do well to consider Rome, the classic teachings of Italy still form our models in literature, and perhaps the classic teachings of sport as founded in Europe may have some light to throw upon the new life.

V. F. DELBOS.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Sir Sidney Lee, who has been lately appointed by the Senate of the University of London to a new Chair of English Language and Literature, delivered his inaugural lecture at East London College, where the professorship is tenable. His theme was the place of English literature in the modern university.

In discussing the practice of composition, Sir Sidney laid down the axiom that no one wrote good English who had not read good English with appreciation and intelligence. Assimilation was a main element in effective literary composition. Originality usually meant the saying—in a more convincing, more impressive, more beautiful way—of something nearly resembling what ha been said before. That conclusion applied not only to men of mediocre capacity, but to men of the highest genius.

Shakespeare's work was an exemplification of it. R. L. Stevenson became a writer by "playing the sedulous ape to Hazlitt, to Lamb, to Wordsworth, to Sir Thomas Browne, to Defoe, to Hawthorne." Students should form the habit of drinking in the matter and manner of their author intuitively, instinctively. Impressive passages should be read aloud or committed to memory. The way in which paragraphs were built up should be carefully noted. The student should come in the light of his reading to realize that the merit of writing was proportioned to its simplicity, directness, good taste and sincerity.

Whatever one's walk in life, whether they became men of science or engaged in commerce, or in work of administration, the power of writing well would always increase their efficiency and contribute to their success. Complaint was commonly made that, owing to defects in their educational system, command of clear and pointed language was more narrowly distributed in the United Kingdom than in other countries. It was sometimes alleged that army officers, men of science, and school-masters could not write intelligible English. Such defects, if true, might be remedied if every student devoted some part of his time to an intelligent study of great English literature.

In Hamilton, according to the city engineer, creosoted wood-block paving has become so popular that some residential streets have petitioned for it on account of its quietness. The cost of such paving, including a concrete foundation of at least six inches thick, runs from $2.75 to $3.25 per square yard. In Boston, almost 72,000 square yards of this paving have now been laid, for it has been found to last as long as twelve years with absolutely no cost for repairs.

This winter the Varsity boat house at Cornell is to be kept open all winter in order that the crews may be able to take advantage of any warm weather that may come.

Harvard Has Sunday Talks Touching Matters Medical

Dr. Yerkes Says Students Wishing Seats Have to Arrive Hour Ahead of Time.—Chance for McGill.

(Written for the Daily.)

Just before his lecture on Saturday evening, Dr. Yerkes was interviewed in respect to the now famous Sunday afternoon talks on general medical subjects at the Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Yerkes stated that this course of lectures have now been given for several years and have proved very successful. Indeed, the demand for admittance is so great that one is obliged to go an hour before the lecture to obtain a seat, and it is often necessary to repeat the lectures.

Some of the subjects treated are Hygiene (Sanitation, Disinfectants), Tuberculosis, Infant Feeding, Housing Problems, Prevertive Medicine, Mental Diseases, Sociology and Experimental Psychology, etc.

The value of universal understanding of the broad principles of preventive methods against disease and its hand-maiden "under-efficiency" is so generally accepted to-day that argument in its support is almost unnecessary. But when one remembers that last year close on to 100,000 cases were treated in the outdoor department alone of the Montreal General Hospital—most of them preventable — the opportunitv for such an educational campaign for the conservation of health is abundantly manifest. It must be admitted, however, that most of those who become patients in the outdoor section of a public institution are not likely to be the people who seek the university for enlightenment. Still, the seed fallen by the wayside and even on stony ground sometimes yields a light harvest.

OUR PRESTIGE.

McGill Medical School has the prestige of nearly a century in front rank medical teaching—the acumen derived from a recognized authoritative professoriate distinguisued in the medical art, building and equipment surpassed by none on this continent—surely McGill possesses all the conditions necessary to carry on an advanced attack against "the ills that human flesh is heir to" according to the principle that to prevent is better than to cure.

One readily thinks of such professors as Dr. Adami, Prof. of Pathology; Dr. Starkey, Prof. of Hygiene; Dr. Thornton, Supervisor of the Dental Department; Dr. Tait, Prof of Experimental Psychology; Prof. Lloyd, Botany, and Prof. Derrick, Genetics as being especially fitted to help and who must be in a position to present facts which are of the utmost importance to the public in general and students and teachers in particular.

Montreal is a fruitful field for such a campaign—McGill has the men to lead. Does not the combination point to an opportunity for service to the community?

Dr. Yerkes, in Forceful Exposition of Eugenics

Poverty, Crime and Vice He Declares Largely Hereditary and He Urges That Marriage Should Be Regulated, Not By Laws so Much as by Educated Public Opinion.

Dr. Yerkes' lecture of last Saturday night was on a subject which interested a great number of students and citizens of Montreal. Strathcona Hall was crowded, and the attention was the best that could be desired.

After outlining the history of eugenics, Dr. Yerkes said attention to the subject was timely, for there was evidence of what he called a growing social mindedness—a general interest in social welfare. In the United States, in England, and in Germany the movement has been most interesting and most practically important. Eugenics was defined as a study of agencies as means for improving the nature of man, in distinction to his nurture. Eugenics has to do with whatever promises to improve our inheritances, apart from such agencies as environment.

Some ingenious American, said the speaker, had coined the term "Kanagenics," to express the opposite idea to eugenics. As with so many of our so-called modern movements, eugenics has had a long history. Plato in "The Republic" expressed a eugenic ideal—the race should only be perpetuated by thoso most fit. But little attention was paid to the subject of eugenics from this until quite modern times. The real origin of scientific eugenics was in the last century.

Sir Francis Galton was responsible for the term, Darwin responsible for the underlying idea. In 1860 Galton published a series of articles on his subject, followed later by several books. But the time was not yet ripe for widespread interest in the subject, and only in 1900 did the present universal interest really evidence itself.

BOERS AND EUGENICS.

Much interest was taken in the subject in England at this time, owing partly to the reverses received in the Boer war. In this year Pearson lectured on "National Life," and touched with real biological and sociological knowledge on eugenics.

Galton became popular once more, and in his old age was gratified to see an interest taken in his work, which he still continued. The lecturer spoke of him as a prophet who really saw his ideals realized.

To-day in America, England and Germany, and indeed in every progressive nation, the movement is widespread. Such publications as the "Eugenic Review" in England and the "Eugenic Record" in America are making the aims of the movement known. Eugenics is not only the outcome of observation of racial shortcomings, it is the result of startling progress in our knowledge of heredity.

There is no doubt the appeal of eugenics has been wide.

Prof. Yerkes chose rather to regard eugenics as an art than as a science. It aims to do something, to improve the human race, not to study its conditions. As an art eugenics demands scientific basis, and these are found in the biological sciences, in genetics, in psychology, and in sociology. The problem to-day for eugenists is briefly this: Are the diseases of society, poverty, vice, crime, problems of heredity? All these are rather problems of heredity rather than of environment. Poverty is heritable though also environmentally produced as in crime. Disease is more purely environmental, although many diseases are directly or indirectly heritable. The mental diseases are those which are responsible for the majority of social problems, such diseases as crime and viciousness. Heredity is the most important cause of these.

MENTAL DISEASES.

The lecturer touched on syphilis as one of the most important causes of mental disease. Children of syphilitic parents are invariably either mentally or physically inferior. Alcoholism and drugs make an enormous influence in deterioration.

The importance of psychology among the bases of eugenics was mentioned. We are dealing in eugenics with concious individuals. We too often deal with groups instead of with the individual in our study of social problems. Eugenic procedure demands a study the characteristics of the individual.

Eugenics is often spoken of under two division—negative and positive eugenics. Professor Yerkes dwelt first upon negative eugenics, wrongly so-called, as he stated. This branch of the study deals with restrictions aimed at diminishing the number of undesirable individuals in society.

De-sexualization was a suggested remedy. But has society the right to enforce such a measure? The lecturer by reference to charts here explained how taints ,both physical and mental, had been found to be transmissable. This he would regard rather as a possible remedy than as desirable.

Another remedy was segregation. Men and women who should not be allowed to have children can be housed in institutions. This would entail an immense expense, but is feasible. It was pointed out that the same idea had been put into practice in regard to lepers, and in the quarantining of infectious diseases. Here Prof. Yerkes mentioned that society, however, made no attempt to register the most destructive and most infectious of all diseases. Indeed, no newspaper in his own state would print the word syphilis. We must be amply informed of such matters, and this is the duty of eugenics.

REGULATION.

The regulation of marriage has been attempted in many countries with varying success. Laws of this nature have not been sufficiently tested to judge, but so far seem to be ineffective. Here the lecturer urged that an informed clergy could most efficiently act.

Vastly more, however, is to be expected from education than from any of these other restrictive measures. Thorough enlightment is the first essential.

But in the lecturer's opinion constructive work is the most efficient method of solving social problems. This leads to the consideration of positive eugenics. But the difficulty here is that in attempting to improve the race, there is no unanimity as to what the perfect type should be. But many measures that will undoubtedly stand for improvement can be mentioned. There must be education for marriage and parenthood, the encouragement by the state of eugenic marriages, legislation in the interests of the mentally and physically superior, and investigation of the conditions of racial life.

The order of importance in which the lecturer would place the various methods of eugenic procedure was most interesting. He would place first research, next education, and last of all legislation. He had little faith in the efficacy of laws unless demanded by public opinion. Legislation fostered by the few had invariably failed.

CRIME.

Much was now being done for eugenics in the field of psychology. In schools and in hospitals valuable work is being carried on. The courts have also taken up the question of in how far the criminal is responsible for his crimes, and in how far these may be traced to the influence of heredity.

The achievements of eugenics, the lecturer remarked, had been passed over, but they were numerous and very real. Progress must necessarily be slow, and knowledge must be thorough. The lecture was brought to a close by the lecturer stating that personally, as a eugenist, he was optimistic. He emphasized again the necessity of research.

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